



Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.

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POETRY.

The Reaper and the Flowers.

There is a reaper whose name is Death,
And with his sickle keen.
He reaps the bearded grain at a breath,
And the flowers that grow between.

'Shall I have nought that is fair?' saith he
'Have nought but the bearded grain?
Though the breath of these flowers is sweet to
me,
I will give them all back again.'

He gazed at the flowers with tearful eye,
He kissed their drooping leaves;
It was for the land of Paradise
He bound them in his sheaves.

'My Lord has need of these flowerets gay,'
The Reaper said, and smiled;
'Dear tokens of the earth are they,
Where he was once a child.

They shall bloom in fields of light,
Transplanted by my care,
And saints upon their garments white
These sacred blossoms wear.'

And the mother gave in tears and palms,
The flowers she most did love;
But she knew she should find them all again,
In the fields of light above.

O! not in cruelty, not in wrath,
The Reaper came that day;
'Twas an Angel visited the green earth,
And took the flowers away.

Written for the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

THE MOB-CAP;
OR, MY GRANDMOTHER'S TRUNK

By Mrs. Caroline Hentz.

(Continued.)

Clara blushed and was considerably disconcerted, but nevertheless continued her dreams of improvement. Her latent love for show and splendour began to glimmer forth and to illuminate many an airy castle, she amused herself in building. To imitate Mrs. Clifton was now the end and aim of her existence. She practised her step, her air, her smile, before the looking glass, in her own chamber, till from a very simple and unaffected girl, she became conspicuously the reverse. She strung every window with Eolian harps and tied to sing in unison, when the wild winds swept the chords—but they disdained the harmony of the human voice, and mocked at her efforts. Edward felt quite distressed at an effect so contrary to his wishes, but he concealed his chagrin under a good humored ridicule, which somewhat checked her progress in the graces. Once, when they were to accompany Mrs. Clifton in an excursion on horseback, and the lady arrayed in her suit of forest green, was already waiting their motion, he knew not whether he was most amused or grieved, to see Clara descend in a dress of the same color, in which the imitation was too obvious and too defective not to border on the ridiculous, with a green veil wreathed around the crown of her bonnet, and suffered to stream back behind, in the form of a feather of plumes. Though the affection of her brother would not allow him to wound her feelings, by making her fully aware of the extent of her folly, and he chose rather gently to lead her back to true simplicity and good sense. She did not escape a severer lash from those who envied her the distinction of Mrs. Clifton's acquaintance and who revenged themselves on her damask curtains, Eolian harps, and new-born airs. Her present ambition was to possess a gold chain, an ornament she deemed indispensable to the perfection of a lady's dress. She did not aspire to so magnificent a one as wreathed the graceful neck of Mrs. Clifton, but she thought she would be perfectly happy with one of far inferior value surrounding her own. She had a long string of large gold beads, a parting gift from her sainted grandmother, an ornament too obsolete for wear, and which she had often sighed to convert into modern jewelry. An opportunity occurred, at the very moment of all others, she most desired it. Mrs. Clifton was to give a party. The day before the event, Clara was examining her simple wardrobe, trying to decide on the important articles of dress, and mourning over her slender stock of finery, when a pedlar stopped at the door, with a trunk filled with jewelry and trinkets. He spread them before her admiring eyes, and when she hesitated and regretted—he offered to take any old ornaments in exchange, holding up at the same time a glittering chain the very article,

for which her vitiated fancy was yearning. The temptation was irresistible and unfortunately she was alone. She flew to her little trunk of treasures, drew out her grandmother's beads, & the pedlar's eyes brightened as he saw the pure, rich, old fashioned gold knowing their superior value to his own gilded trifles.

'Will you exchange that chain for these?' said she in a faltering voice, for in spite of her vain desire, the very act seemed sacrilege to her conscience.

'That would not be an even bargain,' he replied, and it was true—for the chain was nothing but brass, thinly washed with gold. Clara hung down her head. In proportion to the difficulty of obtaining the bauble, her longing increased.

'That is a very pretty little trunk,' cried the pedlar, 'it would be very convenient to hold my jewels. If you will throw that in, we will strike a bargain.'

Now the trunk was not Clara's. It belonged to her brother. It was the last keepsake bequeathed to him by this same good grandmother, whose legacies of love Clara was converting to purposes of vanity and pride. There was a letter in it, directed to him, with a clause on the envelope, that he was not to open it till he was of age, unless he should find himself in some emergency, and especially in need of counsel.

The old lady was supposed to possess considerable property, and it was also believed that Edward would be her heir. On her death, however, these expectations proved vain, and her grandson did not honor her memory the less, because he was not enriched by her loss. He took the letter as a sacred bequest, wondering much at the singular injunction, and told Clara to keep the trunk for him, as it was of no use to him & she would preserve it with more care. Clara knew it was only entrusted to her keeping; and she turned pale at the thought of betraying a brother's trust; but she repeated to herself it was of no possible use to him, that he would probably never enquire for it, and it could not hurt her dear grandmother's feelings, who was sleeping cold beneath the clouds of the valley. It was a thing too of so little consequence—and the chain was so beautiful. She emptied the trunk of its contents, gave it hastily into the pedlar's hands, with the beads which had remained on her grandmother's neck till she died, and gathering up the chain, felt...instead of the joy of triumph—self upbraiding and shame. She would have recalled the act but it was too late...the pedlar was gone. So poor is the gratification of vanity—but the bitter consequences of a deviation from rectitude she was yet to experience.

When arrayed for the party, she put a shawl carefully round her neck, before she made her appearance, to conceal her ill gotten splendour, but the consciousness of having something to hide from the affectionate eyes that were bent upon her, gave a disturbed and anxious expression to her countenance that did not escape the observation of her brother; and when she saw Fanny in the unadorned simplicity of her own loveliness, she secretly loathed the acquisition for which she had sacrificed her principles of right.

'Let me see you, Clara, before you start,' said Mrs. Stanley, and she added smiling...I hope you have not tried to look too well.'

'Oh pray, mother, take care,' cried Clara, shrinking from the dreaded hand that touched her shawl; 'it will tumble my dress to take it off now. It is only my plain muslin frock,—and hurrying away, with blushes and trepidation, she felt that her punishment was begun.

Arrived at Mrs. Clifton's...she became still more dissatisfied, when she saw their elegant hostess, dressed in the simplest attire, consistent with fashion and taste, with no ornament, but a cluster of roses, wreathed amidst locks of gypsy blackness and oriental redundancy. Her piercing eyes rested a moment on the beautiful Fanny, then flashed towards Edward, with a very peculiar expression. He understood their meaning, and undefinable sensation of pain and displeasure oppressed him. Mrs. Clifton was too polite to confine her attentions to those she most wished to distinguish, but moved amongst her guests, endeavoring as far as possible; to adapt herself to their different capacities and tastes. She had invited her father's friends, wishing extremely to make them her own, and to convince them that she valued their sympathy and good will.

'You seem dispirited this evening, Mr. Stanley,' said she, as Edward, unusually silent, stood leaning against the harp, from which he had more than once heard such thrilling music. 'Perhaps I ought to say pre-occupied. It may be wise to abstract the mind in the midst of a throng, but I am afraid it is rather selfish.'

'I should think the wisdom consisted in

the subject of the abstraction,' replied Edward, 'and I believe I am as unwise as I am selfish.'

'I do not think so,' said Mrs. Clifton, and she looked at Fanny, whose serene countenance was beaming from the opposite side of the room. 'Beauty, whether the subject of abstraction or contemplation, fills the mind with the most delightful ideas and elevates it by the conviction that the hand that made it is divine. I do not agree with the moralist who would degrade it as a vain & valueless possession. To woman who possesses it, may exercise a boundless influence over the heart of man, and if exerted aright, how glorious may be the results! Often and often have I sighed for the celestial gift...yet perhaps, I should be neither better nor happier.'

'You,' exclaimed Edward.

It was but a monosyllable, but the most labored panegyric could not have been half so expressive. The clear olive of Mrs. Clifton's cheek was coloured with a brighter glow as she laughingly resumed—'I did not solicit a compliment, but its brevity recommends yours. I know I am not handsome. I cannot be if beauty depends upon lilies and roses. In the gay and heartless world I have learned to shine as others do, and have tried to be as artificial...but my nature is rebellious—to the rules of art. My life has been passed much with strangers. You Mr. Stanley, surrounded as you are, by all the sweet charities of home, living in its warm and sunny atmosphere, you do not know the coldness and the loneliness of the brotherless and sisterless heart.'

She spoke in a tone of deep feeling and cast down her eyes with a deep expression of profound melancholy. Edward did not attempt to reply. He could not embody the new and overpowering emotions that were filling his soul, and he would not utter the common-place language of admiration. He felt like a man who had all his life been walking in darkness, and a dream had all at once awakened in a blaze of light. Several now gathered round Mrs. Clifton entreating her to play; and Edward availed himself of the opportunity of drawing back, where he could listen, unseen by her, to the melodious songsters of the hour. He looked at Fanny, who was now near the instrument and compared the calm feeling of happiness he had enjoyed in her society, to the tumultuous tide that was now rushing through his heart.

'I have loved Fanny like a brother,' thought he, 'ignorant of a deeper passion. And now I am a man and a fool!'

A hand was laid upon his arm. 'Brother, are you not well? You look pale tonight.'

Clara was looking anxiously in his face, and he saw that her own was flushed with excitement.

'Yes, Clara, I am well...but what has disturbed you? Indeed I noticed before we left home that something seemed to weigh upon your spirits. Tell me the cause?'

He drew her hand affectionately through his arm, and for the first time noticed her new ornament.

'It is not the weight of this new chain that oppresses you,' said he, lifting it from her neck...though it does feel rather magnificent. You have never showed me this gift of yours. Who could have been the donor?' and he thought of Mrs. Clifton.

'Do not speak of it here!—whispered Clara, with so much embarrassment, it confirmed Edward's suspicions with regard to the donor; and though he regretted the nature of the obligation, he could not but think it was prompted by kindness to an observation of Clara's imitative decorations. The truth was, Clara had been exceedingly annoyed by questions she could not, or rather would not answer.

Some one had suggested that it was a present from Mrs. Clifton, and though she did not affirm it, actually, she was glad to admit the idea, as an escape from further persecution on the subject. Still her conscience writhed under the implied falsehood, and she dreaded its detection. To add to her mortification, she overheard some one remark, 'that Clara Stanley need not put on so many airs about her new chain, for it was nothing but pinch-back, and had a strong smell of brass.'

She rejoiced when the hour of retiring arrived, and when she reached home, she ran up stairs, went to bed, and cried herself to sleep. Poor Clara! she awakened that night from a terrible fit of the night mare, for she dreamed her grandmother's icy hands were grouping about her neck for the beads she had bartered, that the cold grasp grew tighter and tighter, her breath shorter and shorter, till she screamed and awoke. She dreaded the next day her brother's questioning about the mysterious chain; but absorbed in his own deep, overmastering emotions, he forgot the subject when the glittering bauble was removed

from before his eyes. From this time a change was observable in his character. He became as silent and abstracted as he had before been gay and communicative. He no longer talked of Mrs. Clifton, and even to Fanny he was cold and constrained. Fanny preserved the same equanimity of feeling, though she missed Edward's vivacity and smiles, and openly lamented the transformation. She looked rather more serious than usual, but the azure of her eye was undimmed, and the soft rose of her cheek remained undiminished in bloom. Edward turned from the sameness and lustre of her countenance, to gaze upon the changed face that 'pale passion loved'—and while he acknowledged the hopelessness of his infatuation, he brooded over it, till it enervated all the energies of his soul. It was unfortunate for his mind, that domestic circumstances of a perplexing nature roused it into exercise. Some very unexpected claims were made against the estate. Mr. Stanley had died suddenly, and left his affairs considerably involved, but his family now believed every thing was settled, and that the small property which remained was all their own. With the strictest economy it was just sufficient for a genteel support, and that was all. They had no means of meeting this unexpected exigency, but by the sale of the house...a sorrowful expedient, for it was endeared by every association connected with a husband's and father's love...besides it was their home, and where should they look for another? Edward remembered the letter of his grandmother. He wanted but a few months of being of age, and the hour of trouble had arrived. He opened and read it, then gave it into his mother's hands with a countenance illuminated with joy.

'It is all well, dear mother—more than well...though dead she yet continues her guardianship of love. Clara, where is the trunk, whose value I have just learned? It will save us from ruin.'

Clara looked aghast.

'The trunk,' stammered she, 'what good can it do us?'

'Read the letter...it will explain all.'

The explanation may be given to the reader in fewer words. The trunk contained a false bottom, in which the good old lady had placed deeds and papers containing an amount of property which made a rich legacy to her grandson. Knowing the temptations to which youth is exposed, and knowing too that necessity calls forth the noblest powers of mankind, she did not wish him to know of the existence of this property till he became of age; and being somewhat eccentric in her character, and fond of surprises, she had adopted this singular method of bequeathing to him her fortune. Clara read the letter, and sat like a statue of stone. She wished the earth to open and swallow her, the mountains to fall & crush her to atoms, to save her from the remorse and shame that had overtaken her.

'Clara, what is the matter?' said Edward, sitting down by her side; 'can you not go for the trunk, Clara?'

The unhappy girl tried to speak, but only uttered a piercing shriek, and fell prostrate on the floor. Excessively alarmed, they raised and endeavored to bring her to composure, but she continued to wring her hands and exclaim,

'Oh, what have I done, what have I done?'

They gathered at length from her broken sentences, the extent of their misfortunes. The treasure was lost, irredeemably lost, for it would be impossible to trace the course of one who led an itinerant life, and was probably now in some remote part of the country. If it ever were discovered, it would probably be at some distant day, and the demand was immediate and pressing. Neither Mrs. Stanley nor Edward could add to the agonies of Clara's remorse, by unavailing reproaches, but they both keenly felt how much it added their calamity, to think the means their guardian angel held out for their relief, was wrested from them by the hands of a daughter and a sister.

'We must submit,' said Mrs. Stanley, with a heavy sigh, 'to the will of God.'

'We must act,' said Edward, 'and be not cast down, my mother. If heaven spares my life and health, we shall never know one real want. In this country there is no such thing as poverty, and as to vanity and show, let Clara's bitter lesson prove the emptiness of their claims.'

When it was known that Mrs. Stanley's dwelling house was advertised for sale, to satisfy the demands of impatient creditors, there was much astonishment and more sorrow, for she was a woman universally beloved for her meekness, loving kindness & tender charities. The neighbors gathered in to question and condole, and great was the sympathy expressed for Clara's inconsolable grief. They did not know the secret burden that weighed her to the dust,

and wondered much to see the young and elastic bowed down so heavily, while Mrs. Stanley seemed so calm and resigned. Fanny Morton was very sorry, and expressed herself on the occasion with all the depth of feeling of which her tranquil nature was capable, but Edward more than ever felt the immeasurable distance of their souls. Hers could not comprehend the depth and sensibility of his. The lightning of heaven and the cold phosphorescent light of earth, are not more different in their properties. Mrs. Clifton came, but not with the crowd. She waited till others accused her of standing aloof from her favorites in the day of adversity. She came alone, leaving her carriage, her servant, and all the paraphernalia of her wealth behind her. Mrs. Stanley knew how to appreciate this delicacy, as well as the added deference and respect of her manners. She asked no question—she offered no condolence—she came, she said, to solicit a favour, not to confer one. She wished to become purchaser of their beautiful cottage, whose situation she had so much admired. She had learned that her father had desired to become the owner of the lot, if Mr. Stanley ever disposed of it. She was anxious herself that it should not pass into other hands, and to secure their continuance in the neighbourhood.

'If by gratifying my father's known wish,' continued Mrs. Clifton, her brilliant eyes softened by visible emotion, 'I can relieve you, Mrs. Stanley, from, I trust a transient embarrassment, I shall not consider myself less your debtor,—when the time comes that you desire to reclaim it, I will not withhold its restoration.'

The tears, which sorrow had not wrung from Mrs. Stanley's eyes, now fell fast, from gratitude. She pressed Mrs. Clifton's hand in hers, and said, in a low voice,

'You have caused the widow's heart to sing for joy—may heaven reward you for your kindness.'

Clara, incapable of restraining herself longer, threw her arms round her neck, & sobbed out, 'Oh, madam you have saved me from despair.'

Mrs. Clifton, who attributed her words to the natural regret of a young and ardent heart, on the prospect of quitting the home of childhood, warmly returned the involuntary embraces, and bid her call back her smiles, and be ready to accompany her on the morrow in a botanical excursion. When she rose to depart, Edward rose also to accompany her home. He was no longer gloomy and reserved. He no longer looked upon her as an enchantress, moving high above him, in a region of inaccessible light & splendor, but as a woman, endowed with all the warm and lovely sensibilities of her sex—a being whom he might dare to love, though he could never hope to obtain,—who might forgive the homage, even though she rejected the worshipper. Had not the humility, always an accompaniment of deep and fervent passion, ruled his perceptions, he might have derived an inspiration of his hopes, from the softened language of her eyes, a language which others had not been slow in translating. They entered the magnificent saloon. The contrast its still gilded walls presented to the agitating scene they had left, was felt by both.

'Desolate is the dwelling of Morrie,' said she, in an accent half sad and half sportive, 'silence is in the house of her fathers.'

'Dwells there no joy in song, white hand of the harp of Lutha?' continued Edward, in the same poetic language, and drawing the harp towards her. It is always delightful to find the train of our own thoughts pursued by a friend—proving that we think in unison. Mrs. Clifton felt this as she swept her hands over the chords, and called forth that sweet and impassioned melody peculiar to the daughters of Italy. She paused and her dark eye rested a moment on the face of her auditor. It was partly shaded by his hand, and she saw that he was overcome by some powerful emotion. Again she sang, but her voice was low, and she ceased at length, as if weary of the effort.

'You seem spell bound by the genius of silence,' said she, 'I should be wrong to break the charm.'

'I know I must appear more than stupid,' replied he, 'when there is every thing around to inspire me. But my feelings have been deeply oppressed by anxiety, and the weight of anxiety has been removed by a debt of gratitude, which however pleasing and gratefully imposed, is only too deeply felt.'

Oh! let not your pride be jealous of the happiness I have dared this day to purchase. What have I done for you and yours, half—half so precious to your remembrance, as to MINE? Your sister's tearful blessing, your mother's hallowed prayer!

[concluded next week.]

United States.

From the New York Albion.

Concluded.

If we are to be governed by the treaty, it is impossible to depart from its strict letter; and if it be found that the words of the instrument are incompatible with the geographical delineations of the country, and that neither party can satisfactorily establish its line—it follows that a new one should be adopted by mutual and friendly agreement. It was with this view of the case that the King of the Netherlands recommended a compromise, and designated the St. John and the St. Francis as the base of that compromise. It was also in accordance with this same friendly spirit that the British Government, only a few months since offered to make an equal and exact division of the whole territory and take one half—an offer in our opinion most just, most rational, and in the highest degree expedient.

The north-west angle of Nova Scotia of the treaty was conventional, rather than geographical and the treaty prescribed the mode of finding and fixing that angle. The American Commissioners of 1783 first proposed as a boundary, the river St. John, from its source to its mouth and if this had been agreed to, where would the North-West angle of Nova Scotia have been then? Of what utility would have been the Southern boundary of Quebec in that case? Surely if it had been the settled purpose of the negotiators to fix irreversibly the north-west angle where the western line of Nova Scotia intersects the Southern limits of Quebec, the treaty could not have been silent upon a point of such moment. The King of the Netherlands pointedly alludes to this defect.

The British Commissioners refused to surrender the whole territory washed by the river St. John because the demand was exorbitant, and the American Commissioners abandoned it for the same reason. Now can it be supposed as the award remarks, that England would consent to give up more land to the north of St. John than at the south, especially when such surrender would cut off her communication with Canada? Such an arrangement never could have been meant or intended by either party.

In the Preliminaries of Peace, entered into in 1782, we find the following...

It is agreed to form the Articles of the proposed Treaty on such principles of liberal equity and reciprocity as that *partial advantages* (those seeds of discord) being excluded, such a beneficial and satisfactory intercourse between the two countries may be established, as to promise and to secure to both perpetual peace and harmony.

Now look at the map, & see if the boundary as claimed by the United States corresponds with this injunction. Does this line yield no partial advantages to Maine, — those 'seeds of discord'?

Let any candid person draw a line from the city of St. John to the city of Quebec and see if it describes a good and sufficient boundary to Great Britain. The American Commissioners of 1783 would not have asked for such a line, nor would those of England have yielded and consequently it cannot be in conformity with the true intent and meaning of the treaty of that date.

The whole question has been submitted to an impartial arbitrator—the King of the Netherlands; that Monarch has investigated it and given his award which will be found in this day's impression. This award the State of Maine refused to be bound by, although England, notwithstanding it gave her the smallest portion, expressed her willingness to exceed it.

There was no reason to suppose that His Majesty of the Netherlands was unduly favourable to England, for at that period a hostile English fleet was at his door endeavouring to discover his kingdom, which was ultimately done, and Belgium wrested from him.

We have made these remarks for the purpose of shewing that England has some justice on her side and is not acting the fraudulent part that is represented. The portion assumed by the State of Maine, and in part by Congress, places England in a painful situation. The whole territory is insisted on, and if Great Britain yields it, she cuts herself off from Canada, and renders herself incapable of sending succours during the winter to her loyal population in those provinces, and thus place in imminent jeopardy their safety. Are the United States, then, prepared to force on England the dire alternative of war or the loss of Canada? We hope not, most fervently, especially when the matter in dispute is comparatively of little value, and of doubtful title. We trust that the sober good sense of the American people will calmly examine this matter, and enable the President & his Cabinet to present to England some less obnoxious alternative. Let the case be once more referred to a third power—let moderation and justice guide the councils of both nations, but never let two kindred people again imbue their hands in each other's blood.

UPPER CANADA.

Provincial Legislature.

TORONTO, March, 1839.

Resolutions on the State of the Province.
1. Resolved—That during the last Session of the Legislature, a series of Resolutions were adopted by this House, attributing the chief causes of the evils under which these Provinces have suffered, to the jurisdictional division of Canada into two Provinces, which with an address dated 26th February, 1838, were transmitted to the Home Government, praying for the adoption of such measures as would carry the same into effect.

2. Resolved... That the experience of the

past year has further confirmed this House in the opinion that the present system does not answer the original design of the Imperial Parliament, and is not properly adapted to the peculiar situation of these Provinces.

3. Resolved... That the Agricultural, Commercial, and Financial affairs of this Province are in a most depressed situation.—That the circulating medium bears no proportion to the real capital of the country, that landed property cannot be converted into money, for commercial and other purposes, that although Wheat, the only article we grow for exportation, commands at this time a high price, arising from a partial failure of the crop, the past year, still it does not bear an equal value to the same article in the State of New York, from the injurious operation of the Canada trade Act. That public credit is impaired—public works discontinued.—Emigration has ceased—and very general discontent prevails.—arising from those causes.

4. Resolved... that although the Loyalty of the Inhabitants of Upper Canada, of whatever origin, is unquestionable; and from their local situation, and personal interest, they are naturally the rivals of the inhabitants of the United States, so long as they are not placed in as prosperous a situation, discontent and dissatisfaction will continue to prevail and increase—and the cause will be ascribed either to the system, or the Administration of the Government.

5. Resolved... That in case the Union of the two Canadas should be resolved upon by the Imperial Parliament, in accordance with the expressed opinion of the late and present House of Assembly, it is highly important that it should possess a correct knowledge of the peculiar position in which this Province is placed, as well as of the *vicus feelings* and interests of its inhabitants.

6. Resolved... That among the first and most important subjects to be submitted to the consideration of the Imperial Parliament, are the repeal of the Canada Trade Act, and the expediency of investing the Colonial Legislature with the power of establishing and regulating the duties collected at the various Ports in the Canadas as contained in an address of this House, accompanying sundry resolutions on the same subject, 27th February, 1838.

7. Resolved... That although this House is ready to admit the general principle acted upon by the Home Government in retaining the power of regulating the trade of Colonies; yet it feels confident that the application of this principle operates injuriously to the best interests of the inhabitants of this Province, as well as to the trade of the Mother Country; and that by placing the control under the Provincial Legislature, trade would be increased—the Revenue augmented—and the prosperity of the Provinces materially promoted without injury to any single, public or private, interest whatever, and it feels assured, that when the Imperial Government, clearly understands the peculiar Geographical position in which the Canadas are situated, and the views, feelings, and interests of their Inhabitants, they will cheerfully transfer this power from the Imperial to the Provincial Legislature.

8. Resolved... That the entire Commerce of this Province to and from the Ocean is confined to two ports of entry, Quebec, within the jurisdiction of Lower Canada; and New-York, within the jurisdiction of the United States, the only communication to the interior being the River St. Lawrence and the Lakes from the former and the Erie canal from the latter, until they terminate in one common point on Lake Erie.

9. Resolved... That from the extent of our frontier, forming a boundary of one continuous line on those great Lakes and Rivers, and ease and facilities thereby afforded at all points for passing, any restriction or duty imposed by the Imperial Parliament, if greater than the expense and risk of smuggling will be ineffectual; and consequently the prohibition of any one article thus supplied from being consumed in this Province, is impracticable.

10. Resolved... That from the peculiar situation of those communications and boundaries, as before stated, the operation of the present Trade Act is highly injurious and materially lessens the Revenues of this Province; inasmuch as if a higher duty is placed on any one article at the port of Quebec than at the Port of New York, a premium is thus placed on the introduction of that article through an American Port & canal, thereby increasing illicit trade, and conferring a greater benefit upon the commerce and Revenue of the United States, than could be conferred by any act of their own Legislature.

11. Resolved... That in the opinion of this House the only effectual mode of counteracting this growing evil and securing the profits of our commerce to our own ports and waters is to place the power of regulating the duties wholly under the Colonial Legislature; by which the practical operation of the trade on any one article would be closely watched, and a prompt remedy applied, by reducing or increasing the duties on that particular article at the Port of Quebec or at the interior Ports from the United States, in order to secure its introduction through our own Ports and our own Waters.

12. Resolved... That if the power of regulating the duties was thus transferred to our Legislature, a large Revenue would be realized, for the payment of the interest on the sums expended in the construction on our leading communications, by which means the expense of transportation would be re-

duced and a premium conferred on the article on which the duty is placed. In a few years, the Tolls which would be derived from these public works, would pay the interest upon the cost of their construction, and the trade of the Colony would be immeasurably increased.

[concluded next week.]

MISSISSKOU STANDARD.

FRELIGHSBURG, APRIL 2, 1839.

More Incendiarism.—On Friday night last, the 29th ultimo, a large Barn and Shed, owned by Capt. Charles Miller, of St. Armand West, were burned down, together with all their contents, consisting of 8 horses, 10 cows, 2 oxen, 5 calves, and a large quantity of hay. The scoundrels who perpetrated this diabolical deed are known to have retreated towards Swanton, as they were traced, the following morning, about three miles in that direction, but we are not aware that suspicion has been fixed upon any person or persons in particular, as having been connected with this brutal outrage.

How long are the quiet & peaceable inhabitants on this frontier to be burned and plundered with impunity? If the American government will not take care of these villains, how long can it be supposed that our fellow-subjects will tamely submit to be robbed of their property & their lives, by gangs of pirates and freebooters, without visiting them with that retribution which they so justly merit? If our neighbours on the other side of the line will not take measures to ferret them out, and continue to receive and protect them, then they must be looked upon as favoring these midnight depredations.

On the night following the destruction of Capt. Miller's buildings, a barn owned by John Barr Esq. of Highgate, Vermont, was also burnt down, and all its contents consumed; the particulars of which we have not learned, but it is rumoured that it was fired by the same gang.

The Editor of the Montreal Courier, in remarking upon the Resolutions passed at the county meeting, held in this village on the 14th ult. says:—

"We observe that the meeting resolved to petition the Imperial Parliament for a reunion of the Canadas, in which the Counties of Shefford, Stanstead, Sherbrooke, and Drummond, are to be invited to join.—Would it not be advisable to have a simultaneous movement in regard to the same subject, all over the province? Let one short and general form of petition for a Union be adopted, and if universally circulated it would be universally signed. It might make its appearance in Parliament at some critical juncture, when the weight of a feather might turn the question, either in our favour or against us.

It would not be out of place here to remark that the inhabitants on the Mississkoui Frontier feel much chagrined at the obstinacy of the Government continuing in command there an officer, who has made himself very obnoxious to the 'great body of the people.' He may be, and for aught we know, is, both a gentleman & a good soldier, but as the result has proved he is wholly unfitted for the command he holds; and just because it might be considered 'unconstitutional' according to some old women's notions on the subject, or not exactly according to the 'Rules of the Service,' His Excellency will rather risk creating dissatisfaction in an important district, than transfer the incumbent of a temporary command to some other, where he may be more successful in gaining the respect and esteem of those under him than he has been where unfavourable for the interest of the country he now is. The Government should have seen to this and remedied it long ago. It is quite 'Constitutional' to show some respect for public opinion, and ignorance cannot be pleaded of what has been so repeatedly and unequivocally expressed in the County of Mississkoui, in reference to the individual in question."

It is of little importance to us, personally, whether Lieut. col. Williams is removed from this frontier, or remains here in command till the 'crack of doom;' but it is,

to say the least, most certainly, to be lamented, that that unanimity in feeling and action, which prevailed among the inhabitants of this section of the Townships, when the Lieut. col. came among us, should of late have so rapidly disappeared. We say, without fear of contradiction, that, at the commencement of the rebellion, there was not a more loyal county in the Province than that of Mississkoui: neither is there now; her loyalty is unshaken: but we firmly believe, that, through bad management, the county has been 'shorn of its strength,' and that she will not be herself again until Lieut. col. Williams is removed.

We give a draught of a petition to Her Majesty upon the subject of a re-union of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

The Assembly of Upper Canada have very opportunely passed a series of Resolutions upon the same subject, and we believe that the Montreal Constitutional association are also employed in a draught of a Bill for effecting this important object.

We hope soon to hear that the County of Shefford as well as other portions of the Eastern Townships are making some movements in this matter, which is fraught with such incalculable benefit to the future welfare and prosperity of the country.

Our readers will recollect we mentioned some time since, that the sympathisers and Canadian refugees had issued the prospectus of a weekly newspaper to be published at Montpelier, Vermont. It is now rumored that they have removed their printing establishment to the Kingdom of Swanton, where, it is reported that the first number is to be issued in a few days.

Mr. Charles C. Cotton, of Dunham, L. C. received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, together with Mr. Hugh Jones, another young gentleman of this Province, on the 5th ultimo, at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Penn.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of the County of Mississkoui, in the Province of Lower Canada, most humbly sheweth,

That in common with all your Majesty's loyal subjects in this Province they deeply lament that any portion of their fellow subjects should have so far forgotten their duty of allegiance to a paternal government as to have plunged themselves into a rebellion which has brought so much misery upon themselves, and upon the whole Province, and the imperious necessity of suspending the constitution of the land.

That, in the hour of danger they flew to arms at the call of His Excellency your Majesty's commander of the Forces; and from a knowledge and conviction of the necessity which demanded the assumption of extraordinary powers, they have cheerfully submitted to the suspension of their just rights under the Act 1st. Victoria, Chap. IX. in the full faith that the suspension therein created will be only 'temporary' for the purposes expressed in the preamble of the Act... that at the expiration of which in November 1840, or sooner if possible, it will be superseded by 'permanent arrangements' which will secure, on a solid basis the rights and liberties of all your Majesty's subjects in the Province.

That your Majesty's Petitioners, in common with all their fellow subjects of British birth, and British origin in the Province, have never for more than twenty years ceased to advocate the reunion of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada under one Legislature; that now at the present crisis they are more than ever convinced that for the permanency of their connection with the mother country, and for the arrangement of the constitution and government of the Province, a Legislative union of these two Provinces should form the prime article in the 'permanent arrangements' which are to be made as the only measure in their opinion calculated to bring, and insure peace, tranquillity and prosperity.

That Lower Canada consists of two people, one of French the other of British extraction. The former inhabit the seigniories, or lands granted by his Christian Majesty when it was a French colony, and the other, the Townships, or grants, in free and common socage made by his late Majesty King George III. of happy memory; the Seigniories are on the banks of the River St. Lawrence and in no part from the River extending more than forty miles, but for the most part much less. The Seigniories cannot be enlarged, and are nearly already all settled. The Townships may be greatly increased, and made capable of sustaining millions of Inhabitants.

That the recent events which took place in this Province were only what had for a long time been foreseen would happen, from the foreign feelings and principles inimical to British Rule and British Institutions, which had been cherished by the majority of every House of Assembly in succession, more especially by the late House, and against which the constitution did not interpose a sufficient guard, and which your Majesty's petitioners believe cannot be guarded against without the Legislative Union of the two Provinces.

That the geographical position of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, containing the River St. Lawrence as the common highway for both to the ocean, establishes between them with regard to commerce, navigation and external relations, a community of interests so intermixed as to render it impossible that the interests of either of them can be protected, improved and preserved in a friendly manner, without a Legislative Union to regulate the whole.

That hitherto their fellow-subjects of French origin, having always been the majority, both as members of the House of Assembly, and at the hustings, and feeling the weight of their power, came, as it was foreseen they would do, to conceive themselves to be a 'nation Canadienne'; that under this long cherished impression of nationality, they have pertinaciously adhered to their language and peculiar customs in all things, and shaped their policy with a view to prevent immigrants from settling in the Province; thereby keeping the Inhabitants of British origin, contrary to the Proclamations under which the Province was at first settled, under the old feudal Tenures of France, and compelling them to learn, if they would understand their rights, a foreign language or remain in ignorance to their own disadvantage.

That the same antipathy against the mother country and her institutions will increase rather than diminish; that as it is now evident to the world that the tendency of the policy hitherto pursued has been to rear this colony as if it had been a dependant of France kept up by the munificence of England, so the present juncture should be improved by making it as well in fact as in name a British colony which can be done only by a Legislative Union of the two Provinces.

That a Legislative Union of Upper and Lower Canada alone, can give the Inhabitants of British origin, residing in this Province, the exercise of those rights which were promised in the Proclamation of His late Majesty George III. dated 7th Oct. 1763, but hitherto not realized, namely 'courts of judicature and public justice within our said colonies for the hearing and determining of causes, as well criminal as civil, according to law and equity, and as near as may be agreeable to the Laws of England,' without taking away the constitutional rights of their fellow subjects of French origin, and also regulate the distribution of the Revenue paid at the port of Quebec on goods which belong to both provinces.

Your Majesty's Petitioners therefore most humbly pray that in the 'permanent arrangements' that are to be made by Parliament for the constitution and Government of this important colony, the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada shall be united under one Legislature, and your Majesty's Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

Latest from England.

The following extracts are from the N. York Commercial Advertiser:—

The most important intelligence by this arrival is from Belgium. The King had prorogued the Chambers till the 4th of March, but we find no statement of the reason why.

The Polish General Skrynecki, celebrated in the last struggle of the Poles for freedom, had been appointed to a command in the Belgian army; and in consequence of this the Prussian and Austrian ambassadors had demanded their passports. The Brussels correspondent of the *Paris Temps* says, in relation to this movement, that

Previous to the demanding of their passports by Prussian & Austrian ambassadors at Brussels, the letter of these diplomatists presented to the minister of foreign affairs a note from prince Metternich, in which the escape of General Skrynecki from Prague is considered as having been made with the co operation of the Belgian government, and this, together with his admission into the army is styled a hostile demonstration against Austria. The terms of the note are said to have been strong and menacing; and the Prussian ambassador having supported it, demanded in consequence his passports at the same time.

A letter from Brussels states that the Belgian charges at Vienna and Berlin had been called home; and that the King refused an audience of leave to the Austrian ambassador, prior to his departure.

The two ambassadors left Brussels on the 6th of February.

The Belgian Government were making preparations for war. Notice had been published from the War Office that the government was ready to make large purchases of horses; and this notice was issued in consequence of the refusal of the Prussian government to allow the exportation of horses, 3000 having been expected by the Belgian government from that kingdom.

There are now assembled on the Belgian frontier, distributed in different cantonments between Commercey and Lille, 14 field batteries of six guns each; each gun has 200 rounds of ammunition.

Extracts of a letter from Brussels of the 7th instant:—'It is reported that all the French Generals in the Belgian service have been recalled to France. If this be true, it will give rise to fresh and most serious complaints against the French government.'

From Bentley's Miscellany.
CAPTURE OF THE PASHA'S HAREM.

In 1823 the Greeks in one of their marauding expeditions captured the entire Harem of the celebrated Cherchid Pasha. The instant this affair was made known to Sir Frederick Adam, he sent to negotiate with the captors for their prize, and ransomed them for ten thousand dollars. With the kindest and most delicate attention, Sir Frederick had a house fitted up expressly for the reception of these fair inmates, and had them conveyed to Corfu and landed in the night unseen by the curious inhabitants. During their residence, the strictest privacy was observed with regard to them; not an individual in the island was allowed to see them except Lady Adam, and a very few of the ladies of the garrison.

Sir Frederick lost no time in communicating with the Pasha, and informed him of all he had done, and the scrupulous care which had been observed respecting the privacy of the ladies of his harem. The Pasha returned the most profuse acknowledgments to Sir Frederick for his kindness and attention, stating the satisfaction he should have in repaying the ransom, and requesting Sir Frederick to oblige him by sending them to Lepanto as speedily as possible. Sir Frederick Adam engaged the first merchant brig he was able, and had her fitted up for the reception of its fair freight with such care that none of the people on board could, by any possibility, catch a glimpse of their passengers. Many of these interesting creatures had ingratiated themselves wonderfully with the ladies who were allowed to visit them, by their entire artlessness and unsophisticated notions of the world and its ways. One was the favorite of the Pasha and was said to possess great influence over him. She was a native of Circassia, and was called Fatima, and possessed a greater profusion of ornaments and rich clothing than the others. Lady Adam described her as the most decidedly beautiful creature she ever beheld. She had large dark eyes with a soft and pleasing expression, which could not fail to interest any one who looked upon her; her eyelashes were very long and black; her complexion was of the purest white, and her teeth like ivory. She was not more than eighteen years of age, and Lady Adam could not refrain from tears at parting with one so young and so beautiful, about to be secluded forever from a world which she might under happier circumstances, have adorned.

When the brig was ready for their reception, they were put on board without having been seen by a single individual, excepting the ladies already mentioned. Captain Anderson, of the Redpole, acted as convoy, and Capt. Gilbert, A. D. C. was sent from Sir Frederick Adam with despatches for the Pasha, and to receive the ransom money. I had been cruising for some time with Anderson, and I therefore accompanied him.

We had a most delightful trip from Corfu up the Gulf of Lepanto, where we had orders to deliver up our interesting charge. Some of the Turkish authorities, charged with the orders of his highness, the Pasha, were to receive them. They reiterated the Pasha's acknowledgment for the kindness and care with which the ladies had been treated; and the ransom money was told into buckets of water to prevent contagion. The beautiful Fatima, at parting, left two handsome shawls as a remembrance, one for Captain Anderson, and the other for Captain Gilbert. They were conveyed from the brig so closely enveloped, that on their landing were surrounded by a troop of blacks, or guards of the Harem, and conveyed in closed litters to the town.

The Redpole then sailed for Zante, whither Sir Frederick and Lady Adam had gone to whom the captain gave an account of his mission, and truly delighted they were to hear that their proteges had been so kindly received. On our return to Corfu, the following distressing intelligence awaited us. Scarcely had the two vessels sailed from the Gulf of Lepanto than the ruthless monster of a Pasha, placing no faith in the honor of British officers, and deaf to all remonstrance, caused the whole of these unfortunate creatures, the beautiful and interesting Fatima amongst the rest, to be tied in sacks and drowned in the waters of the Gulf! the horror and indignation with which this shocking intelligence was received at Corfu can hardly be described.

Not a man but would have gladly volunteered to have burnt Lepanto to the ground and have hung the dog of a Pasha by his own beard. But we were powerless; we had no right to interfere, and were to smother our indignation as we best could. There was many a wet eye in Corfu for the fate of poor Fatima and her luckless companions. But judgment speedily overtook the perpetrator of this most wanton deed of butchery, though it is strange how noble were the last moments of this man of blood.

By some means Cherchid Pasha had incurred the suspicion of the Porte. There is but one way among the Turks of expiating these matters. A Tartar shortly arrived at the head-quarters of the Pasha, bearing the imperial firman and the fatal bowstring. The Pasha no sooner read the fatal scroll than he kissed it, and bowed his forehead to the earth in token of reverence and submission.

Do your instructions forbid me to use poison instead of submitting to the bowstring? calmly asked the Pasha of the Tartar.

His highness may use his own pleasure,

answered the Tartar. 'I have with me a potent mixture which with his highness's permission I will prepare.'

The Pasha then called together all his officers and his household. He was attired in his most splendid robes, and received them in his state divan, as though in the plenitude of his power. The fatal messenger stood by his side. In one hand he held a golden goblet all enriched with precious stones, and in the other he held the imperial firman. 'I have sent for you,' he said, addressing them in a firm voice, 'I have sent for you all, to show you by my example that it is the duty of a Mussulman to die at the command of his superior as well as to live for his service and honor. The Sultan, our master, has no further occasion for his servant, and has sent him this firman. It remains for me only to obey. I might, it is true resist, surrounded as I am by guards and friends. But no! I respect the will of God, and our blessed prophet, through the word of his successor. I value not life in comparison with duty; and I pray you all to profit by my example.' With a firm and unflinching hand he carried the poisoned goblet to his lips and drank it to the dregs, then shaking his head as one who has had a nauseous draught, he handed the cup to the Tartar and said, 'Keep it; your portion is bitter indeed; present my duty to our master, and say that his servant died as he lived, faithful and true. And you,' he added, turning to those who stood dismayed around him, 'if ever it should arrive that any of you should have to undergo...the same...trial,' his voice faltered, and his face became deadly pale; 'remember—Cherchid Pasha—Allah—Acbar!—God's will be—' but before he could finish the sentence his head fell upon his breast, and he fell back upon the cushions of his divan and expired.

The Tartar took a bag from his girdle and with a knife separated the head from the body; the blood staining the jewelled velvets. The head he deposited carefully in the bag, tied it round his waist, and in a few minutes was on his fleet steed on the road to Constantinople.

We have this account from an eye-witness.

TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment, if made by or before the expiration of the first nine months.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged in addition. No paper discontinued, except at the discretion of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Six lines and under, two shillings for the first insertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion. Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent insertion seven pence half penny.

Above ten lines, 3d. per line for the first insertion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbid in writing and charged accordingly.

STANDARD AGENTS.

H. T. Robinson, Frost Village, Sheffield.
S. & S. Reid, Stanstead.
C. H. Huntington, St. Albans, Vt.
Samuel Maynard, Esq., Dunham.
P. H. Moore, P. M., Bedford.
Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill.
Elihu Crockett, St. Armand.
W. W. Smith, P. M. Phillipsburg.
Galloway Freligh, Bedford.
P. Cowan, Nelsonville, Dunham.
Albert Barney, P. M. Churchville.
Jacob Cook P. M., Browne.
P. H. Knowlton, Bromo.
Samuel Wood, Farnham.
Whipple Wells, Farnham.
Wm. Hickok, Cooksville.
Henry Boright, Sutton.
Levi A. Coit, Potton.

Persons wishing to become Subscribers to the Mississquoi Standard, will please to leave their names with any of the above Agents, to whom also, or at the office in Frelighsburg, all payments must be made.

Education.

An Academy will be opened at Waterloo, Co. of Sheffield, on the 1st day of January next, at the residence of the Rev. A. Balfour, Episcopal Minister of that place; where young gentlemen may receive an English, Mercantile, Classical, Mathematical or scientific education. Boarders could be conveniently accommodated in the village...a few at the parsonage House. For particulars apply to the principal, by letter 'post paid.'

Waterloo, 12th Dec. 1838.

Spring Goods

O. J. KEMP and CO. have received an assortment of Spring Goods, which will be sold as low as at any store in the County for cash or most kinds of produce.

HATS!!

A Good assortment on hand and for Sale, by J. B. SEYMOUR.
Frelighsburg, 20th June, 1838.

Fanning Mills

Manufactured, warranted and sold by the subscriber for ten dollars in cash
HORACE LIVINGSTON.
St. Albans, 10th Sept. 1838.

Bark.

100 Cords Bark, wanted by the subscriber,
PLINY WOODBURY

New School Books.

The Subscriber has just received and offers for Sale, on the most reasonable terms, (at wholesale or retail,) a general assortment of school and miscellaneous books. Among them may be found,

Huntington's new school Geography and Atlas

do Introduction to do.

do Village School Geography for beginners.

Comstock's com. School Philosophy.

do do Astronomy, (a cheap work for common schools.)

Adams' Thompson's Colburn's, and Emerson's Arithmetics.

Porter's Rhetorical Reader

Emerson's 1st 2d & 3d class Readers

Olney's, Malt-Braun, Parley's & Hall's Geography

Kirkam's Smith's & Greenleaf's Grammar

Parley's 1st 2d 3d Book of History

Leavitt's Easy Lessons in Reading.

do Sequel to do do

Walker's Dictionary.

Worcester's do. Webster's do.

Murray's English Reader.

Emerson's and Webster's Spelling-books.

Levitzac's French Grammar.

Neugent's French Dictionary.

Palmer's Perrin's Tables.

Amworth Latin Dictionary.

Adam's Gould's, Latin Grammar.

Jacob's Latin Reader.

Cooper's and Gould's Virgil.

Mrs. Lincoln's Botany.

Burser's Geography of the Heavens.

Bibles of all sizes, Testaments.

Rollins' Ancient History.

Josephus' Works Memoirs of Hannah More.

Hannah More's Works.

Barnes' Notes on the New Testament.

Village Testament Hymn Books.

Prayer Books, Handel and Haydn, and Boston Academy's collection of Music.

History of Ferdinand and Isabella.

Shakespeare's Work Brown's Course-dance.

Slates Pencils Wafers Sealing Wax.

Water colors, Maps of the Western States.

Visiting cards Card cases.

Also a general assortment of Sunday School Books.

Almanacs for 1839, Toy Books, &c.

Purchasers, are invited to call and examine, and buy if they like the prices.

JAMES RUSSEL

Beware!

THE subscriber having lost the two notes of 100 hand following, viz: one dated the 10th Nov. 1835 for £4 10 Cy. drawn by Philip Ruiter, in favor of George Gardner, due ten days after date; and the other dated 10 Nov. 1835, for £2 10 Cy. drawn also by Philip Ruiter, in favor of George Gardner, due on the 1st January, 1836, and both indorsed to the subscriber; therefore warns all persons against purchasing or negotiating the same.

P. COWAN.

Nelsonville, Dunham, 9th July, 1838.

Estate of Simon P. Lalanne.

THE subscriber having been duly appointed Curator for the estate of the late Simon P. Lalanne, in his life time residing in the village of Frelighsburg, deputy Registrar for the county of Mississquoi, hereby gives notice that all indebted to the deceased, must settle their accounts forthwith, and requests all having claims against him to bring in the same with as little delay as possible.

JAS. MOIR FERRES.

11th May, 1838.

New Goods.

THE Subscribers are now receiving at their store opposite C. Bowen's Hotel, in Berkshire, a splendid assortment of New Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Wet and Dry Groceries,
Crockery,
Glass and Hardware,
Cast Steel, Nails,
Nail Rods,
Drugs and Medicines,
&c. &c.

Which, with their former stock makes a very desirable assortment which they will exchange for

Butter, Ashes, Footings,

and almost every thing else; even POTATOES in any quantity, if delivered at L. LEAVENS' & Co. Factory next fall or winter. And if any wish to pay CASH we would say to them call and they shall not go away empty.

RUBLEE & BOWEN.

Berkshire, June 1st, 1838.

Notice.

The subscriber has on hand, and intends keeping, for sale a quantity of
Cabinet ware & Chairs.
Wm. HICKOK.
Cooksville, May, 1838.

WANTED.

10 or 12 Tons of Good

Hay,

H. CHANDLER.
Frelighsburg, 24th July 1838.

OATS.

WANTED a few bushels of oats; for which cash will be paid. Enquire at this office.
Sept. 11th 1838.

TO PRINTERS.

WHITE & W. HAGAR, respectfully inform the printers of the United States, to whom they have been individually known as established Letter Founders that they have formed a copartnership in said business, and from their united skill and extensive experience, they hope to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their orders.

The introduction of machinery in the place of the tedious and unhealthy process of casting type by hand a desideratum by the European foundry, was by American ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our senior partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine cast letter has fully tested, and established its superiority in every particular over those cast by the old process.

The letter foundry will hereafter be carried on by the parties before named under the firm of White, Hagar & Co. Their specimen exhibits a complete series, from Diamond to Sixty-four lines Pica. The book a new type being in the most modern light and style.

White, Hagar & Co., are agents for the sale of Smith and Rust Printing presses, which they can furnish their customers at manufacturer's prices. Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink and every article in the printing business, kept for sale and furnished on short notice. Old type taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per pound.

N. B. Newspaper proprietors who will give the above three insertions, will be entitled to five dollars in such articles as they may select from our specimen. E. WHITE & W. HAGAR.



To Emigrants and others in search of Lands for Settlement.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY, incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament, offer for Sale a number of FARMS under good Cultivation and ready for immediate occupation—

TOWN LOTS, MILLS and MILL SITES, and WILD LANDS, in portions of any extent from 50 Acres upwards. These Properties are situated in the District of St. Francis in the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada, one of the most flourishing portions of British America. They are held under the Saugee Tenure, direct from the Crown free of all feudal burdens whatsoever. The Eastern Townships are centrally situated, at a distance of from 50 to 80 miles only, from Montreal and Quebec. They are well watered and possessed of excellent lands. The soil is equal in fertility to that of any part of the Continent. The appearance of the Country is highly picturesque and the Climate is eminently salubrious. Every description of Grain & Root Crops cultivated in Great Britain is found to succeed in this District, amply repaying the labours of its cultivation, and Cattle, Horses and Sheep are raised with great advantage as articles of export to the neighboring great markets.

The Settlement of VICTORIA, founded by the Company in 1836, now contains a large and thriving population, principally British Agriculturalists, two Villages with Mills, Stores, Taverns &c., and is laid open to the accession of persons of capital and respectability desirous of forming a future independence for themselves and their families.

The Prices of the Company's Lands vary according to circumstances, from Five Shillings per Acre and upwards. The Terms of Sale are accordingly advantageous, six years being allowed for payment by annual instalments. The Eastern Townships are reached from Quebec, Montreal and Port St. Francis on the St. Lawrence, by direct roads from these places, and from New York via the Hudson River, Lake Champlain, Burlington, and Stanstead.

Application may be addressed to the Commissioners of the Company, at Sherbrooke, Lower Canada. Sherbrooke, April, 1838.

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